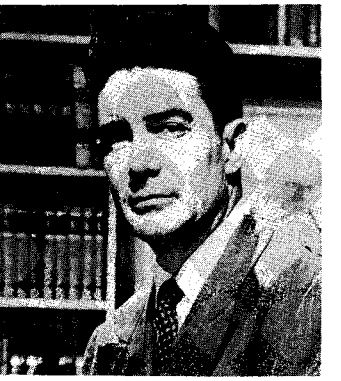
THE
Dan Smoot Report



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RED CHINA, THE OCTOPUS

For 16 years, Chiang Kai-shek has watched us fight peripheral wars against communists in Asia, offering to help us, only to be refused — and all the while warning us that China is the center of communist power in Asia. Fighting communism in Korea, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, while protecting and aiding red China, is like fighting the tentacles of an octopus while nourishing and shielding the body of the beast.

Protecting communist China? Yes, our government has done that. When Chinese communists intervened in the Korean war, our government protected red China from our own military forces by prohibiting the bombing of troop concentrations and supply depots across the Yalu River. Truman ordered our Seventh Fleet to patrol Formosa Strait to protect red China against invasion from free China. If free China had been permitted to attack red China during the Korean war, the source of communist power in Asia could have been destroyed. Americans would not be dying in Vietnam today, and still facing the communist enemy in Korea.

Aiding red China? Yes, our government has done that too, indirectly. For the first few years after the communist rape of China, trade with other communist countries was red China's economic mainstay; and much of that trade was financed by American taxpayers—through aid which our government gave to communist nations trading with red China.

Today, 70% of red China's trade is with our "allies" (Belgium, British Hong Kong, France, Great Britain, Japan, The Netherlands, West Germany),[1] to whom our government has given aid costing American taxpayers well over 42 billion dollars.

In 1956, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Ambassador to the United States from free China, said:

Communist China is not yet the strong and secure colossus which some co-existence proponents would have us believe it to be. Its power rests almost completely on terror and repression. Before the rising resistance of the people, it is certain to totter if it does not renew itself by the economic transfusions of outside aid.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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Despite "transfusions of outside aid," the communist regime in China steadily became more unstable, more desperate, more brutal.

Simultaneously, free China, with American aid, grew stronger, economically and militarily. Chiang's army of 600,000 troops (trained, supplied, and equipped largely at American expense) is fiercely anti-communist, eager to return to the mainland and destroy Asian communism; but it remains on Formosa, watching golden opportunities go by, because the U.S. government will not permit it to move.

In February, 1960, Chiang Kai-shek said:

"Once the hour strikes . . . and once our armed forces and revolutionary uprisings on the mainland come together in a giant pincer movement, we shall . . . win as naturally as flood waters flowing down hill . . . .

"It has become clearer than ever that only after we have recovered the Chinese mainland . . . can communist totalitarianism be uprooted in the East. And only thus can world peace and the freedom . . . of mankind be re-established . . . .

"Some of the [free world] nations . . . . regard our holy mission of recovering the mainland . . . as an act that will touch off another world war. Their fear of the communists and their appeasing policy will eventually plunge . . . mankind into the abyss of a disastrous war."[2]

Our government did not heed that warning in 1960. The Eisenhower administration was in the sixth year of an ill-advised, frightfully expensive, and wholly fruitless effort to save Laos from communism.

In January, 1963, when red China was embroiled in a border war with India, Chiang Kai-shek said:

"We cannot afford to let such a fateful opportunity slip from our grip . . . . Today, Mao Tse-tung and his gang, beset with internal and external troubles, are doomed. Our people as a whole, soldiers and civilians alike, including the ready-to-defect communist soldiers and cadres, already have moved into positions ready to close in on the communists from all sides. Now is the time for all of us to effect national recovery."[2]

Our government ignored that plea in 1963. The Kennedy administration (having given up in Laos, forcing our erstwhile anti-communist allies to form a coalition government with communists and neutralists) was pouring men, money, and materials into South Vietnam, to fight communism. And Kennedy was giving India aid, ostensibly for the purpose of fighting communism.

In October, 1965, Chiang Kai-shek said:

"In carrying out our program of national recovery by a counteroffensive against the public enemy of the world — the Chinese communists — we will positively not call upon any country to join us. Our revolutionary forces alone are sufficient to overthrow the Peiping regime . . . and re-establish the peace of Asia and the world on a sound foundation. . . .

"The anti-communist movement of our people in various parts of the mainland . . . is nearing the point of explosion. This movement is snowballing fast . . . .

"As soon as our program of national recovery by a counteroffensive is fully launched, the situation will so change that the crises in Korea and Vietnam will be ended; the dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia settled; subversion in Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma terminated; and the threat of worldwide nuclear war extinguished at its source."[3]

Chiang was clearly showing us — as he had done many times before — how to destroy communist power in Asia without shedding American blood in an Asian land war. Johnson ignored Chiang's solution, as Presidents Kennedy, Eisenhower, and Truman had ignored it. Johnson was already dragging us into the bottomless morass of an Asian land war — not to destroy communist power at its source, but to grapple hopelessly and endlessly with one of its tentacles, in Vietnam.

When Chiang made his plea in October, 1965, he knew the time was once again right for an invasion of the Chinese mainland. Mao Tse-tung had launched a gigantic purge, which he called the "great proletarian cultural revolution." There was powerful and widespread resistance. Rebellion was seething throughout China.

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By June, 1966, the communist regime was so near collapse that Mao took a desperate step. He closed all high schools and universities in red China. Millions of ignorant teenagers, freed from school, were given the mission of roaming the country to force Mao's teachings upon the people. These are the Red Guards, who raid villages, collective farms, industrial plants, office buildings — humiliating, beating, torturing, murdering older people not attuned to Mao's "great proletarian cultural revolution."

By the end of 1966, red China was in utter chaos. Industries and transportation facilities were paralyzed by strikes. Fighting between the Red Guards, other factions of the communist regime, and the general populace had reached the proportions of civil war. By the middle of the second week in January, the turmoil had spread to all major cities. Millions of people were said to be actively involved in the fighting, killing, torturing. Casualties were in the thousands.

On January 10, 1967, it was reported from Formosa that Chiang Kai-shek had his army of 600,000 Chinese nationalist troops ready for an invasion of the mainland.[4]

Surely the hour had come to unshackle Chiang and let him help us out of the ghastly Vietnam trap by destroying the *source* of our enemy's strength; but that night, President Johnson delivered his State of the Union Message to Congress.

He did not mention free China. Concerning red China, the President said only that the U.S. will continue to hope for reconciliation. Concerning our war against red China's puppets in Vietnam, the President could promise the American people nothing but "more cost, more loss, and more agony." Once again, he made it clear that victory is not his objective in Vietnam. His strategy is to "fight a war of limited objectives over a long period of time," while resisting the "dangerous" temptation to win the war and "get it over with."

On January 23, 1967, *U.S. News & World Report* published an interview with Rene Dabernat, foreign editor of *Paris-Match*, who said:

"Communist China and the U.S. have given each other assurances not to extend the war in Vietnam. Last spring, a diplomat from the Red Chinese Embassy asked the . . . [French Foreign Office] to let Washington know that Peking would not enter the war on three conditions: . . . that the U.S. not invade Red China . . . not invade North Vietnam, and . . . not bomb the dikes of the Red River in North Vietnam. France transmitted the message. I verified this in Washington. Later, President Johnson, Rusk, McNamara, and Harriman gave the necessary signals to Peking in various public speeches to show that they agreed to these conditions. . . .

"Then, after the Manila Conference [October, 1966], Communist China was informed through diplomatic channels that President Johnson wanted to bring about a process of stabilization and peace in the Pacific, if only Red China did not try to use force to extend its influence in Asia."

An American soldier, who recently served 11 months at an isolated American outpost in the Mekong Delta, tells me that a battalion of Chinese troops (known to our men as the Hue Mein Tin Battalion) have been fighting in the Delta for more than a year. He says that the presence of Chinese troops is known to top American officials, but that it is American policy to pretend they are not Chinese.

Official verification of this information is impossible; but with or without such verification that Chinese troops are fighting in South Vietnam, the world knows that Hanoi is a satellite of Peking and that red China is using "force to extend its influence in Asia."

Our government, while sending Americans to die in a war against Asian communists, is still protecting the headquarters of Asian communism. Our government helped Chiang Kai-shek build a great army, but will not let him use it against our common enemy. This senseless policy has already taken the lives of thousands of our men and will take many thousands more.

What should be done?

Johnson should tell Chiang Kai-shek he is free to invade communist China when he pleases. He

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should give Chiang adequate material assistance, but no American troops, for the invasion.

Johnson should order an all-out bombing attack on industrial plants, transport facilities, supply depots, troop centers, and Red River dikes in North Vietnam, together with a naval blockade of North Vietnam seaports.

Aside from American materials they steal or buy on the black market, or goods they confiscate from South Vietnam, communist military forces and guerrillas in Vietnam are dependent on 3 sources of supply: (1) what is produced in North Vietnam; (2) what comes to North Vietnam by sea; (3) what comes to North Vietnam overland from red China.

Our aerial bombardment and naval blockade would shut off the first two sources of supply. Chiang's operations on the mainland would shut off the third.

In Vietnam (where we are squandering the blood and treasure of our nation); in Thailand (where we are squandering our treasure, and drifting to the point of using our troops, just as we did in Vietnam); in Laos (where we have fruitlessly squandered millions to resist communism); and in all other portions of Southeast Asia, communist operations would be quickly starved and stopped by Chiang's invasion of mainland China and an effective American campaign of bombing and blockading in North Vietnam.

We should then pull all American military forces out of Asia, stop all foreign aid, terminate all our government's political and military commitments in Asia, and leave Asians alone to run their own countries without any aid or meddling from us.

If other people can rebel against entrenched communist tyranny, surely we Americans can rebel politically and force our government to take the only road which promises to get us out of the Asian war at minimum cost in American lives, and without loss of national honor.

Write to members of Congress, and to the President, about what our government should do in Asia. Distribute copies of this *Report* to others, urging them to write. The President may not listen to the conservative voice of America, but the new Congress will, if that voice is loud, clear, insistent.

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This is my annual reminder to all of you who wish to share the expense with me. Your contributions to me for the Congressional Fund and the Libraries Fund are not tax exempt.

Providing permanent subscriptions to all members of Congress and to college libraries costs approximately $5000.00 a year. It is a heavy load for me; and I am profoundly grateful to all of you who help me carry it, no matter the size of your contribution.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Worldgram," *U.S. News & World Report*, January 16, 1967, p. 63

(2) "Free China!", *The Dan Smoot Report*, January 14, 1963, pp. 9-16

(3) "What We should Do in Vietnam," *The Dan Smoot Report*, January 3, 1966, pp. 1-8

(4) "Chiang Ready To Invade China," by Joseph L. Galloway, UPI dispatch from Tokyo, *The Dallas Times Herald*, January 10, 1967, p. 1

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